

## ROOSEVELT SAYS REVELATIONS LEFT HIM TO BRAND BARNES

of irreproachable confidence—the Colonel said a grand old time. His mobile face worked as though made of rubber and the display of his teeth was as credible. It is as certain as can be that the jurors enjoyed his characteristic energy as well as his amazing statements. Many times neighbors in the box were seen to smile broadly. Somebody remarked in a murmur, "The Colonel has got 'em hypnotized and the first thing you know they'll believe he was the man that was libeled."

## The Faithful Loeb Again.

It was William Loeb, that loyal Mr. Loeb who was his Presidential private secretary and long time buffer, of whom he made the best use in trying to back up his charge that Barnes and Murphy were covert allies in bad government. He swore that Loeb told him in 1911 that he (Loeb) had gone to Albany to ask Mr. Barnes if there wasn't a chance to end the shameful Senatorial impasse by getting the Republicans to support an anti-machine Democrat for United States Senator and that Loeb told him Barnes answered that the thing couldn't be done because "this arrangement with Murphy was that Murphy should have a free hand in the election of a United States Senator."

"That was pretty direct, but the Colonel asked money on top of it with one of his ingenious 'May I be allowed to state' and what he told the jurors, leaning over so confidentially toward them, was that Mr. Loeb had also told him that the combination of machine business and crooked politics shown to exist in the printing business in Albany extended also to business of the worst type."

## COURT LIMITS TESTIMONY TO ANSWERING COMPLAINT

Col. Roosevelt began his second day's work on the stand at 10:30 o'clock this morning, immediately after Justice Andrews had announced that the most important point he had considered over night.

This was as to whether or not the Roosevelt side had introduced evidence which had not been referred to in their pleading. Justice Andrews made the following ruling:

"I am going to hold that while under the general denial of malice the defendant may give evidence as to his own state of mind; may state, for instance, that when he did not believe in the man he did it without malice, with no ill feeling or anything of that kind against the plaintiff. Yet when it comes to proving independent facts which give rise to this state of mind or which bear upon it, then those facts must be pleaded."

The effect of the ruling was to hold the Colonel down to such allegations as he had made in answer to Mr. Barnes's complaint, but the allegations had been so numerous and comprehensive that the ruling afforded him a wide margin of safety. He began, therefore, to testify as to why he spoke so harshly of Mr. Barnes, and the method necessarily excluded the most interesting conversations he had held with political leaders or observers as to Barnes's acts and influence and the causes of bad government generally.

## Tells of Talk With Barnes.

Col. Roosevelt began by referring to a conversation with Barnes in 1908 in which Barnes said that he was not a party man. "I didn't like the word 'dominant,' but the court let it stand."

The first conversation I had with Mr. Barnes, in which he discussed the State boss, the righteousness of boss rule and the dominance that the boss should have in State affairs, was at the beginning of my term as Governor," the Colonel said.

I told Mr. Barnes that Mr. Platt had asked me if there were any friends I wished to receive special consideration from the Legislature, and he said that he had no objection to that. He said that the committees were appointed, inasmuch as they are supposed to be nominated by the Speaker, and the Speaker had not been chosen. The answer of Mr. Platt was that no one would be appointed Speaker who did not agree to carry out the wishes of the organization and of Mr. Platt.

"Mr. Barnes stated that it was the only kind of government that could exist under a party system; that you could not have a party system of government without bosses," he said to Mr. Barnes.

"Mr. Platt had asked me to see him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and told me he was glad to say he had got the appearance of the most important position under me, that of Superintendent of Public Works."

## Mr. Ivins Complains.

Mr. Ivins here demanded the name of the man and Mr. Bowers protested that Mr. Ivins was trying to break the continuity of Col. Roosevelt's testimony.

"I cannot break up his continuity," complained Mr. Ivins.

"It was Mr. Francis Hendricks of Syracuse," said Col. Roosevelt.

I told Mr. Barnes that I had informed Mr. Platt that I had a high regard for Mr. Hendricks. I had intended to permit anybody to choose my appointees. Mr. Barnes reiterated that the organization ought to control.

In 1908 I specifically repeated to Mr. Barnes my views expressed to Mr. Platt in 1906, saying that I held those views as strongly as I could and that I ought to be independent. I told him that my sympathies and personal feelings were with Mr. Barnes and not Mr. Hughes. My personal relations were closer with Mr. Barnes, but that I held that the Governor elected by the people ought to be independent of the organization.

"Mr. Barnes answered that the organization had to be dominant, and that he and those like him were going to control the organization. At that time he said that they would not nominate Mr. Hughes, that Mr. Hughes had tried to break down the organization and that he, Mr. Barnes, and the other leaders of the organization controlled it absolutely and would tolerate the domination of Mr. Hughes."

## Barnes's Fight on Hughes.

"Did you have any talk with Mr. Barnes in 1908 concerning legislation in Albany?" asked Mr. Bowers, leading up to the fight between Gov. Hughes and Mr. Barnes.

"Mr. Barnes spoke with me generally on the subject of legislation," replied the Colonel. "He stated that the organization controlled the Legislature and that the Democratic organization was in sympathy with the Republican organization and would join it in defeating any legislation which Gov. Hughes backed and to which they were opposed."

The Colonel wasn't sure where this conversation took place, possibly at Washington or Oyster Bay. But he recalled distinctly Mr. Barnes's positive statement in saying that Barnes and his friends controlled the organization and Gov. Hughes couldn't take it away from them.

"Where were you in 1910, the early part of the year?" inquired Mr. Bowers.

was there such a busy man as Mr. Ivins as he tried to trip up the Colonel and send him sprawling. Every sort of objection, every tantalizing comment, every sarcastic jibe this eminent lawyer had in his bag he let fly at Col. Roosevelt. It is doubtful if the Colonel was ever talked to in his life as he was by Ivins.

But in all truth it can't be said that Mr. Ivins's comments to block testimony or denature it had much effect. The Colonel got about what he wanted to before the jury and when he couldn't get a relevant answer he hung it to the box by one of those useful "May I be permitted to state" and there was so much of suggestion in his glance, his tone, his laugh, his determination to be accurate that mere words can't possibly give an idea of the effect.

## For Will Fly To-day.

As on yesterday it was flying from the word go, with the Colonel blossoming and expanding when they let him get into the fight, but glooming and indigesting and frowning when arguments on law points dammed the stream of his reminiscences. He didn't look happy at such times, but temporary annoyance disappeared once argument ceased and he got the word to go.

Already he has shown enough truthfulness in dealing with Mr. Ivins to indicate that he will fly to-morrow when that soft voiced but most capable gentleman gets a chance to cross-examine. Ivins is fairly itching to get at the Colonel.

What will happen goodness only knows, as there are whispers that the Barnes legal battery is loaded with explosives. Goodness knows what privacies will be invaded or what old skeletons dragged from the mould. The Colonel is sure to fight back. Mr. Bowers had to caution him to-day not to argue with Mr. Ivins.

If there were such a thing as speculators in Syracuse, speculators who could get tickets for tomorrow's encounter, the tickets could be hawked at most any fancy price. Lawyers are dropping in from all over the State to hear the testimony and enjoy the clash of legal legions.

## COURT LIMITS TESTIMONY TO ANSWERING COMPLAINT

"I was in Uganda, on the upper White Nile," replied the Colonel.

Mr. Ivins, alert perhaps to spoil stories of good hunting and personal danger from biting lions, started to object, but Mr. Bowers was merely trying to bring out that while in Africa Col. Roosevelt received from Mr. Barnes a letter which bore Barnes's seal on the subject of Gov. Hughes.

## Quotes Barnes Letter.

Mr. Barnes wrote:

"ALBANY, N. Y., July 4, 1910.

"MY DEAR MR. ROOSEVELT: I am sorry that you did not give me an opportunity to see you before I sailed. I am sure that you are entirely clear regarding the political situation and I think that my judgment is not absurd."

"Ever since he has been Governor Mr. Hughes has endeavored through his speech and his attitude to arouse resentment in the minds of the people of the State against the political party of the Republican party. Some of those men are the best and most useful citizens of the State. I am sure that I am not alone in feeling that it is my duty to resist, because if I am to remain in the leadership of the party, I must be able to do so in a satisfactory manner to the Republican people of the State. I cannot be exploited as a machine man politician or as a patronage broker without resisting the charge of being a party man."

"I never could subscribe to the doctrine advanced by the Governor, which was this:

"Disagreement with him meant that a man was not a party man."

"What I am most deeply interested in is this subject of direct nominations, which, if ever adopted by this State, will lead to untold evils in public life and place therein the cheapest kind of citizens."

"The attitude of the Governor toward the Legislature is to depopulate the State Senate of men like Elsworth, Hendricks, Hendricks, Hendricks and White. And there has been his attitude toward other men in public life, at least those whom he found there. And the men who succeeded these Senators do not measure up to the standard formerly maintained for the reason that men do not want to go to the Legislature if it means that their opinions must be surrendered without even a postscript consultation on the merits."

"Of course the newspapers will urge you to make an effort to have the State convention adopt a direct nomination plan. Of course you will realize that those who oppose that proposal in principle will be compelled to consent to it."

Meade-Phillips bill ought to have been signed by Gov. Hughes. It embodied all of his recommendations with the exception of the direct nomination plan. It was a bill which was ridiculous and not 10 per cent. of the men who voted for it in the Legislature would have done so were it not for the fact that they had no other choice."

"The party is structurally weak and, although Wadsworth would be the strongest candidate for Governor for the next year, I think he would not consider the nomination. The candidate for Governor, however, should be one of the strongest individuals. The direct nomination of the House of Representatives would weaken rather than strengthen a man."

"I noticed your interview in the World in which you said you did not talk, but strike. You certainly could not expect that we who have been beaten in the direct nomination for four years could change our positions over night."

"Sincerely yours,

"(Signed) WILLIAM BARNES, JR."

## SAYS SENATORS TOLD HIM BARNES BEAT RACE BILL

Then the road was cleared for the Colonel to repeat his conversations with Senators Davenport, Newcomb and Hughes about Barnes and bosses and bad government.

I talked at great length," said Col. Roosevelt, "with Senator Davenport, Senator Newcomb and Senator Hughes over the action of the Legislature concerning the Hart-Annex bill. This is what they told me:

"That the passage of the bill depended on one vote. That Senator Gratton had favored the bill, that he had said he would not be for it, that he then announced he had to change his mind. Mr. Barnes said he must change, and that he hated to do so, but that he had to do it; and that change of that one vote was the time being beat the bill."

"This was substantially the conversation that I had with the gentleman named Mr. Gratton's turning over, which he avowed as being due to Mr. Barnes's influence and to the fact that Mr. Gratton had changed and said that he did it in accordance with Mr. Barnes's directions, that Mr. Gratton's vote added to the Tammany vote that was behind Senator Grady and to the Republican machine vote, for the time being, just beat the racing bill."

"The Senator Davenport and Senator Newcomb who explained to me and gave me in full the details of the transaction."

It was Senator Davenport who called



Some of the men on whom Roosevelt depended for New York State political information. Above, Frederick M. Davenport and Harvey D. Hinman, photographed in Syracuse yesterday. Below, left to right—Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Loeb and J. Mayhew Wainwright.

To the foregoing Mr. Barnes made these additions:

"Your letter has just come. On my return on the 30th of July I shall communicate with you in the hope of seeing you."

"The men with whom I have been cooperating will never relinquish their fight against the principle of direct nomination, but will favor every possible reform to our primary system so that people will be encouraged to go to primaries for a fair shake there."

"The so-called sentiment for direct primaries does not exist. It is purely pro-Hughes sentiment and has nothing to do with the merits of the proposal. Gov. Hughes has advocated the plan he did purely to make an issue, not believing that we had the courage or political strength to back up our opinions."

"The principle of committee nominations with a ratification primary is worse than direct nominations in every possible way, because the committee making the nominations is compelled to make up its judgment a month before the primary and any malcontented or misguided legislator can kick up a fuss or can be induced so to do by corrupt leaders on the other side. He will not care whether or not he wins at the primary, but he will have weakened the ticket so that it cannot make the race."

"Direct nominations are an invitation to party discord, but their evil could be minimized by the holding of unofficial primaries and unofficial conventions, which would unquestionably be done."

"The idea of getting rid of 'bosses' is absurd so long as you have party government."

"The direct nominations idea is a confusion in the mind of the functions of the Legislature. It is a voluntary organization, and the functions of a citizen."

"Party Should Be Free.

"The people do the electing, but the bosses control the election. They control the people in their own way, safeguarding them against fraud."

"I sincerely hope and trust that you will get rid of the party system, so that it will force an issue at the State convention on this question. We should have a primary plank of the party, so that the party would be like changing generals in the middle of a battle."

"The campaign would be really started under the Cobb bill when the nominations are made by the committee. The party would have no opportunity to complain legitimately because the nominations are tentative."

"When nominations are made they should be final. If the people do not like them they can beat them at the polls, but the members of the party should have a chance prior to the primaries and conventions to exercise their judgment and express their will."

Col. Roosevelt testified that he had several conversations with William Loeb, and that Loeb told him the government of the State was rotten. Loeb specified the State prisons, the highways and canals and the architect's office. He reported he was being attacked by the Murphy machine, which was being aided by the Barnes machine. He referred to the Barnes machine as a "rotten" machine and as a "rotten" government.

"He told me," said the witness, "that the condition of the State government defied belief, that he could not have imagined such corruption and mismanagement existing in the State government. He reported the State prisons, the highways and canals and the architect's office. He reported he was being attacked by the Murphy machine, which was being aided by the Barnes machine. He referred to the Barnes machine as a 'rotten' machine and as a 'rotten' government."

"Senator Davenport walked out into the hall and saw Mr. Barnes come up and enter the room. He had been appointed as a meeting place for the Republican State Senators; that the Republican State Senators went into that

by the vote under the lead of Senator Grady."

At the very beginning of the afternoon session the Colonel in a neat little speech to the jury remarked that Alida was impeached for bribery and thrown out of the Senate. Mr. Ivins hotly challenged the statement, saying Alida was not impeached and that he resigned. But the Colonel grinned happily. In half a minute he put over another one while Mr. Ivins was not looking.

"After almost all the other members of the combination had abandoned the effort to defend Mr. Alida, Senator Grady still made a speech in his behalf."

Rushed for a time by argument between counsel, Col. Roosevelt soon had the chance to testify that Senator Newcomb informed him that the combination of the machine Democrats in aid of Alida was recaptured by the machine Republicans in aid of Senator Stephen J. Stilwell, "who," said the Colonel, "I believed to be a bribe, but who was kept in the Senate by the combination of machine Democrats and machine Republicans. He was convicted outside and put in prison."

Next in order on the programme of the Roosevelt defence was the matter of the Barnes committee report, which furnished the Colonel with considerable material for the testimony he gave.

Mr. Barnes testified that his nephew and his cousin had called his attention to it. He said he regarded most of the members highly as men of independent conviction. In the report was true."

Mr. Bowers offered the whole report in evidence, but Justice Andrews admitted only such parts as referred to alleged scandals in the awarding of State printing contracts. The report contained three big printing concerns that are said to have charged double for certain work."

Col. Roosevelt was then asked to tell of his conversation with William Loeb concerning the Senatorial election of 1911.

"I discussed with Mr. Loeb," he said, "the combination between crooked business and crooked politics set forth in that report [the Barnes report]. Mr. Loeb told me that the combination extended to business like printing, but that the business of the worst type, such as I had found—"

"You are giving what you said is the worst type. I object to this," shouted Mr. Ivins.

"I am not," said the Colonel shrilly. "You are making an address to the jury. I am not a lawyer. I am a citizen."

"Nothing of the sort," snapped the Colonel right back.

The court stopped that in a hurry and let Mr. Roosevelt proceed after Mr. Ivins had struggled vainly to check testimony on the line indicated. Col. Roosevelt, arms waiting, let Mr. Loeb testify that he was at the time of the election for Senator to succeed Mr. Depey, when there was a split between the machine and anti-machine Democrats, that he went to Albany to see Mr. Barnes to ask Mr. Barnes's opinion of the machine Democrats in the Legislature would support an anti-machine Democrat for Senator and that Mr. Barnes answered that he could not do so.

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state the fact that the establishment of a State printing house here would be a serious if not a fatal blow to me financially.

I am, very truly yours,

(Signed) WILLIAM BARNES, JR.

His Reply to Barnes.

Gov. Roosevelt replied as follows:

"I have read your letter, Mr. Barnes. The Journal Company, Albany. My DEAR MR. BARNES—I showed your letter of the 22d instant to Senator Platt. I would like to see you about it as soon as possible. There is a perfect consensus of opinion that there should be a State printing office. Sincerely yours,

THOMAS ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Bowers got from Col. Roosevelt that, despite Barnes's appeal, he sent a message to the Legislature advocating the State printing house.

"And now," said Mr. Bowers, "in writing this article, were you doing it to gratify any personal feeling?"

"I was doing it," said Col. Roosevelt, "in pursuance of what I regarded as the highest duty of citizenship without any personal feeling whatever, without any malice whatever or any idea of getting any benefit myself from it."

"Did you intend in that article to make any charge of corruption against Mr. Barnes?"

"No. I intended to state that there was corruption and rottenness in the State Government and that it was due to the dominance of the political machine typified and represented by Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy, and by the way in which the two machines of which they were the heads had been working together at certain points where their interests were in common and adverse to the public as a whole."

"We direct examination here," said Mr. Bowers and Col. Roosevelt's case was in.

The next question was spent in the questioning of William Lyon, president of the J. B. Lyon Company, one of the three big printing concerns which enjoyed State printing and in which Mr. Barnes was charged with having been interested. Lyon brought to this city ten trunks of books and papers. Yesterday he produced the stock book, which showed that Mr. Barnes owned 150 shares in the company. Dividends of 5 per cent. were paid at frequent intervals in 1910 and 1911.

Thomas P. Smith, secretary of Tammany, arrived to-day, having been summoned for the purpose. It is assumed, of testifying as to whether or not Mr. Barnes was interested in the company. He said that Mr. Murphy had not been subpoenaed as yet, but would not be much surprised if he was called.

William Loeb, who may be the Colonel's star witness, arrived to-night. The trial will continue to-morrow morning, when Mr. Barnes will begin his cross-examination of Col. Roosevelt.

## AFGHANS IN RAID ARE REPULSED BY BRITISH

Turks Also Suffer Severe Defeat, With Loss of Many Prisoners.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 21.—The official press bureau today issued a statement telling of an attack by 4,000 Afghan tribesmen on the northwestern frontier of India in the Peshawar Valley. The attack was repulsed, and the British troops suffered a severe defeat, with the loss of many prisoners.

The following statement issued by the British press bureau today:

"The British troops suffered a severe defeat, with the loss of many prisoners. The Afghan tribesmen were repulsed, and the British troops suffered a severe defeat, with the loss of many prisoners."

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## AIDS THOUSANDS OF NEEDY BELGIANS

## Rockefeller Foundation's War Relief Commission Reports

on Its Work.

## FINDS JOBS FOR MANY

The Rockefeller Foundation made public last night a part of the report of its War Relief Commission, which has been distributing clothing among the Belgian refugees in Holland and finding employment for them. Charles Jenkinson, the commission's special representative in Holland, found that the Dutch Government could provide food and shelter, but was unable to do more. He found an imperative need for clothing and for employment to allay the discontent of the refugees.

Acting upon these findings the foundation's War Relief Commission undertook to distribute the clothing contributed from all parts of the world and to give employment to the women through the organization of sewing classes. The products to be distributed among the Belgians in Holland. The foundation contributed \$75,000 to finance these two activities.

By agreement with the Commission for Relief in Belgium Mr. Jenkinson took charge of the classification and distribution of all contributed clothing, and the refugees were employed in these activities so that they might be self-supporting. Of this work the report says:

"Up to and including February 22, 1915, 476 cases had been sorted and packed in two warehouses and sent to various parts of Belgium and Holland. These cases contained 1,348,572 articles of clothing, of which 914,222 went to the destitute in Belgium and 472,350 to Belgian refugees in Holland. In addition, 3,493 coats and jackets and 18,350 trousers were sent to Belgium."

"One can get an idea of the contents of the cases already distributed when it is said that up to February 22 there had been delivered to the Comité National de Secours et d'Alimentation in Brussels 241,034 articles of clothing for men, including 16,749 overcoats, 3,493 coats and jackets and 18,350 trousers."

"For women there had been delivered 324,465 articles, including 68,823 cloaks, 12,410 jackets and coats and 12,977 shoes, and for children 280,775 articles, 250,283 of which were suits. Some 70,000 miscellaneous articles, both clothing and household goods, were also sent to Belgium."

"The parcels of clothing distributed through Holland included 133,626 articles for men, 143,419 for women and 182,541 for children."

Mrs. Whitney, secretary of the Eastern States War Relief Commission, said that the following cablegram from W. T. P. Hollingsworth, who went to France recently to investigate conditions among the non-combatants:

"I have witnessed the return of French civilian prisoners, arriving at the rate of about 1,000 each day, in a destitute condition. Hundreds of babies are born in captivity and their only clothing is improvised from the mothers' soiled and tattered raiment. Great need is felt for clothing and shoes for the women and children and shoes of all kinds. The return of 150,000 more civilian prisoners expected."

The following contributions were acknowledged yesterday by the various war relief organizations:

American Red Cross, \$605.50; total, \$14,834.48.

Committee of Mercy, \$353; total, \$14,481.48.

Secours National Fund, \$12.12; total, \$17,565.15.

## BOHEMIANS ASSAIL AUSTRIA.

Meeting in Favor of Allies Adopts Stinging Resolutions.

A stirring and unanimous pronouncement in favor of the Allies in the present war was made last night by 2,000 Bohemians gathered in Bohemia Hall at 321 East Seventeenth street. The denunciations of Austria's treatment of the Bohemians and of those in this country who with sinister intent are seeking to bring about peace by spreading artificial feelings, were greeted with cheers of approval.

A resolution was passed endorsing President Wilson's peace and practical support of the Allies, and favoring the cause of a permanent and unimpaired European State. Behind the words of Samuel W. Voska of New York, who introduced this resolution, addresses were made by Stephen Gorsky of Moscow, Russia; Frank Kosovsky